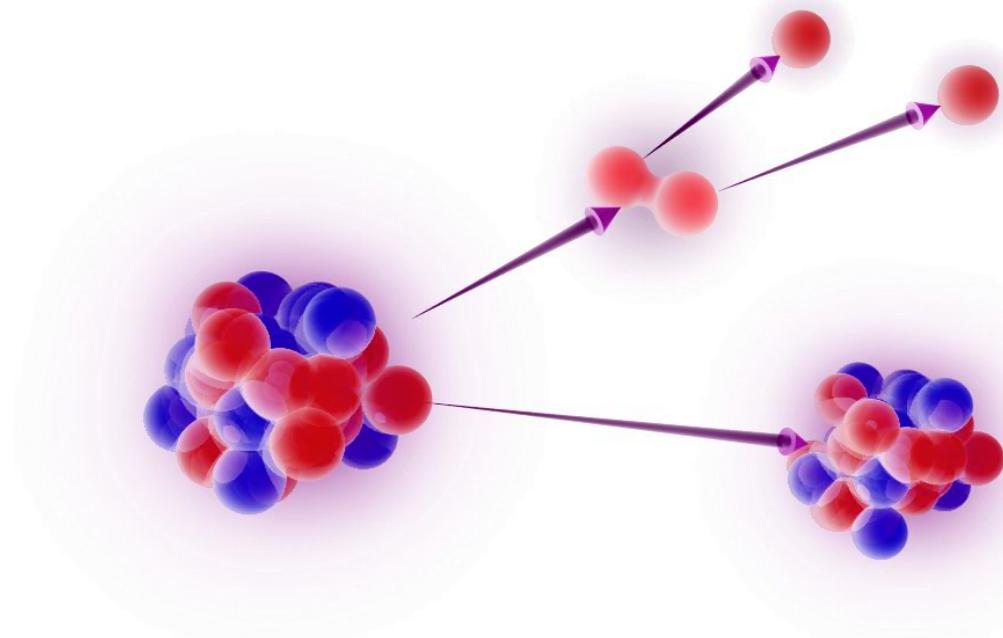


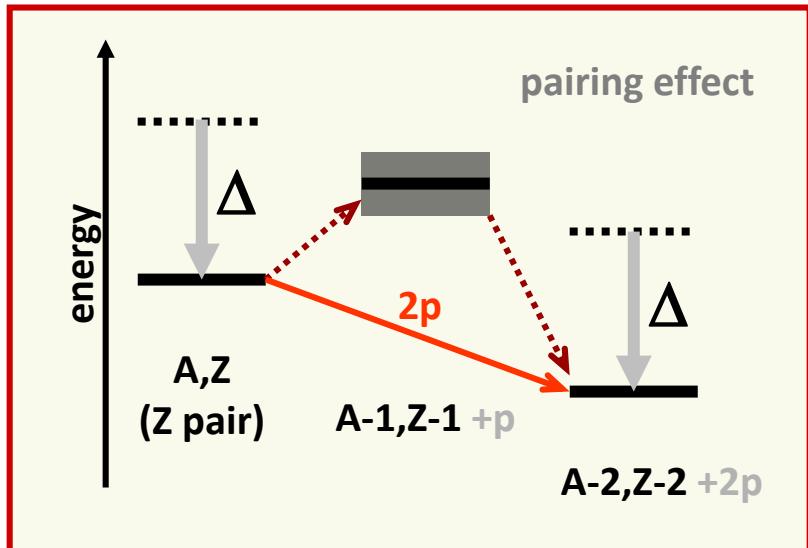
2-proton radioactivity: opportunities at FAIR

J. Giovinazzo

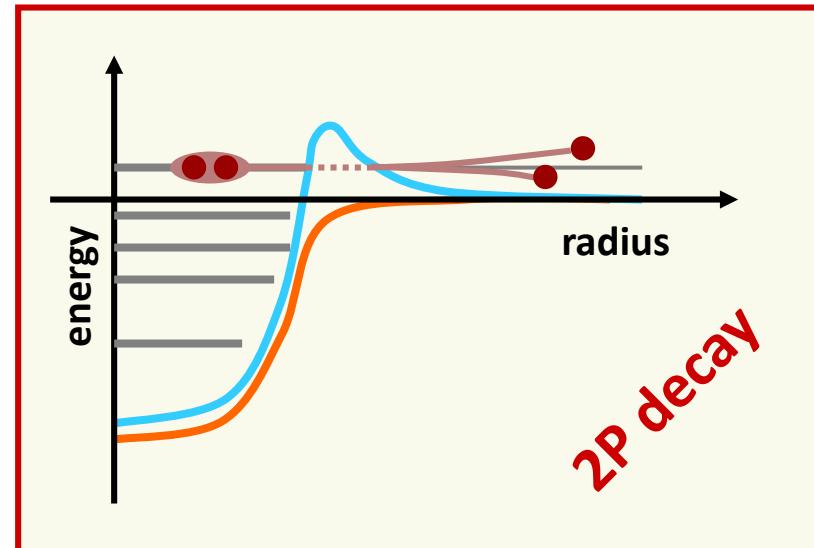


- ▶ 2P radioactivity
- ▶ scientific interest
- ▶ experimental search
- ▶ further studies
- ▶ possibilities with FAIR

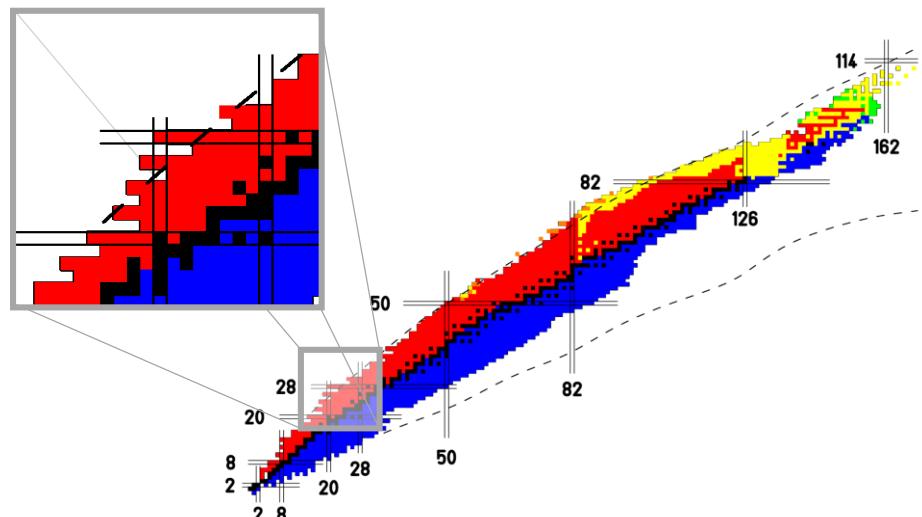
► ground-state 2-proton radioactivity



- even Z (pairing)
- 1-proton emission forbidden
- simultaneous / correlated emission
- proposed in 1960
V.I. Goldanski
- observed in 2002
@ GANIL & GSI → fragmentation

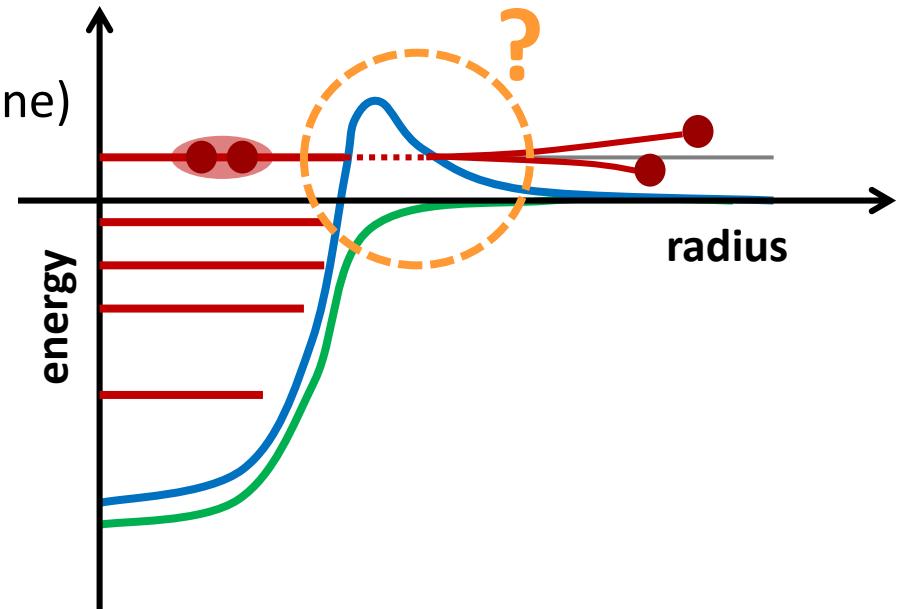


- unbound protons
(tunnel effect)



► scientific motivation

- **drip-line and masses** (beyond the drip-line)
transition Q-values
- **nuclear structure**
energy, half-life, levels configurations
- **pairing**
correlation of emitted protons
- **tunnel effect**
theoretical description

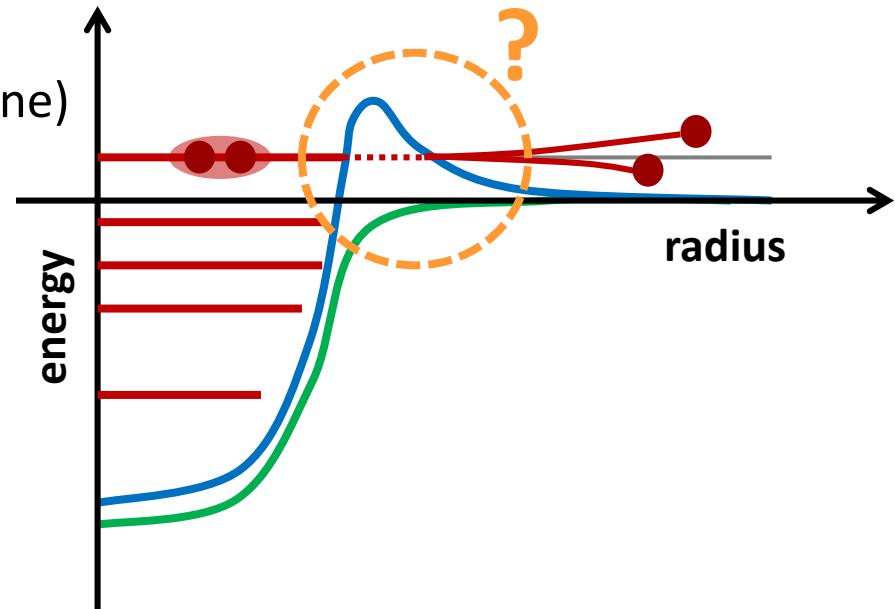


the emitted protons carry information on what's going on inside the nucleus

the 2-proton radioactivity mixes the **structure** (wave functions) and the (decay) **dynamics**

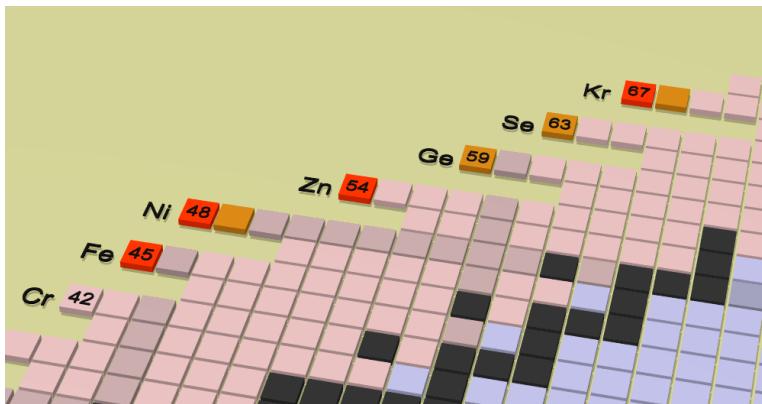
► scientific motivation

- **drip-line and masses** (beyond the drip-line)
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- **nuclear structure**
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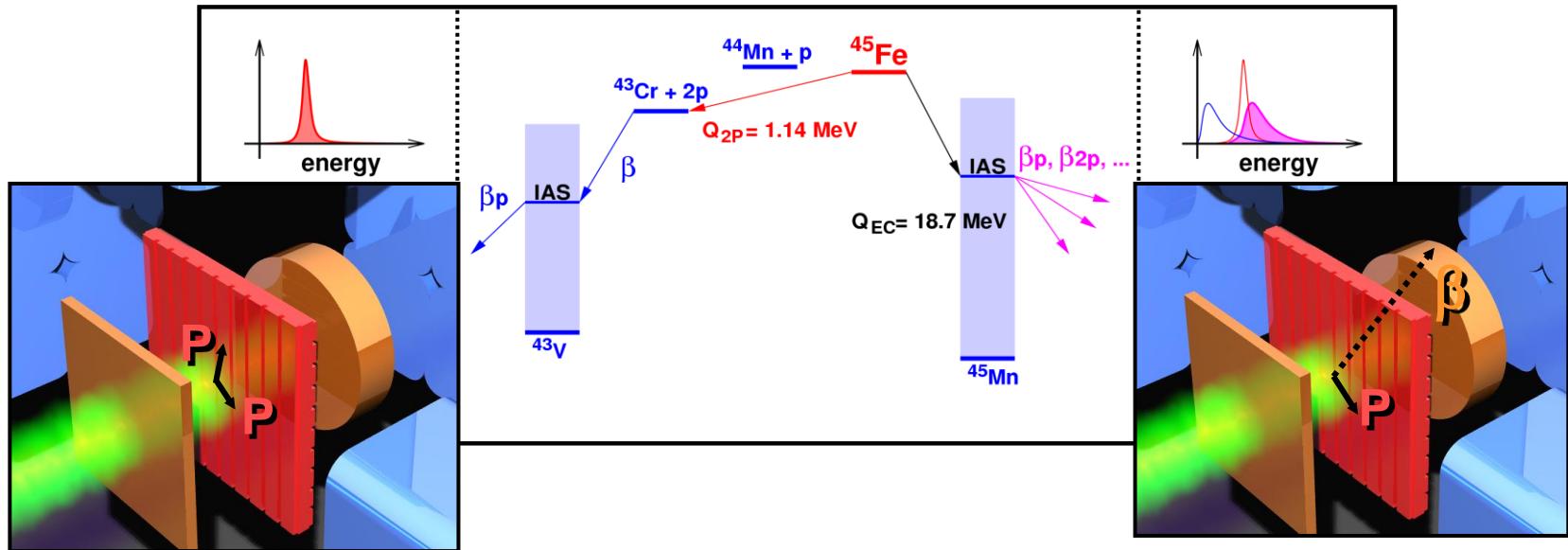


►► even-Z drip-line nuclei

- **only at fragmentation facilities !!!**
- **GANIL/LISE** (^{45}Fe , ^{48}Ni , ^{54}Zn),
GSI/FRS (^{45}Fe), **NSCL/A1900** (^{45}Fe , ^{48}Ni),
RIKEN/BigRIPS (^{67}Kr)
- **FAIR...**

► discovery experiments: indirect observation

- projectile fragmentation experiments
- implantation-decay technique in silicon telescope (standard DSSD devices)
limited decay information: **energy, half-life (& daughter decay), branching ratio**



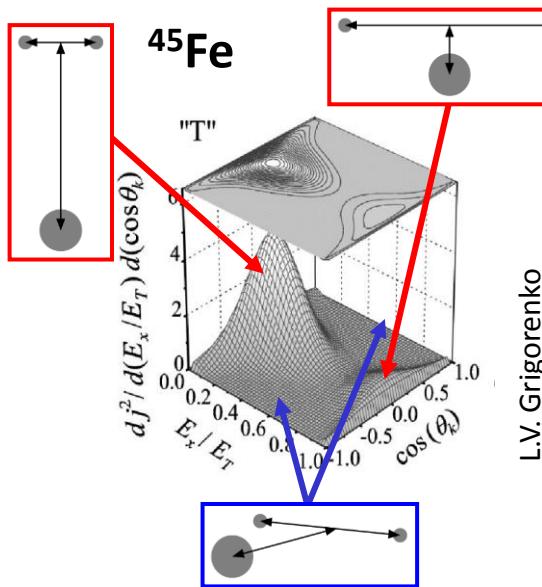
- isotopes discovery: ^{45}Fe (GSI 1996), ^{48}Ni (GANIL 1999) – no decay data
- indirect signature of 2P emitters (no information about individual protons)
 - ▷ first observation: ^{45}Fe (GANIL 2002, GSI 2002)
 - ▷ other emitters ^{54}Zn (GANIL 2005), (^{48}Ni (GANIL 2005) ?)
 - ▷ recent result: ^{45}Fe (RIKEN 2016)

► correlation studies: tracking experiments

► proton-proton correlations measurement

(3-body model) – angle & energy → emission process

→ wave functions orbitals



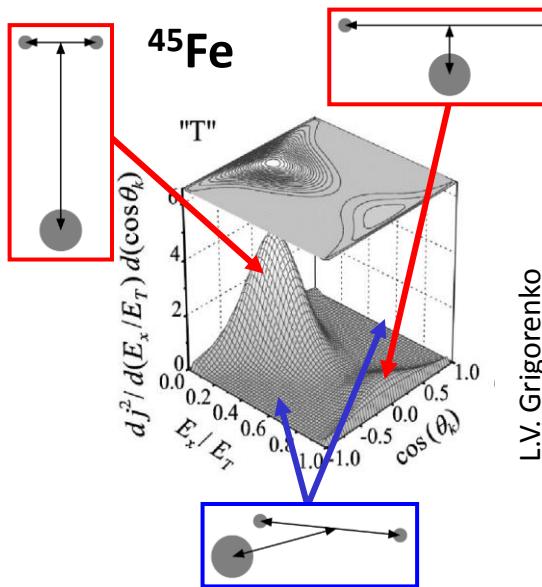
L.V. Grigorenko

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► development of TPCs

▷ CENBG TPC

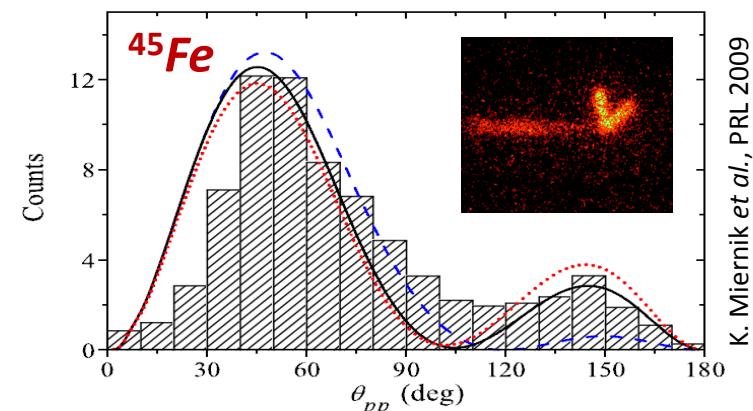
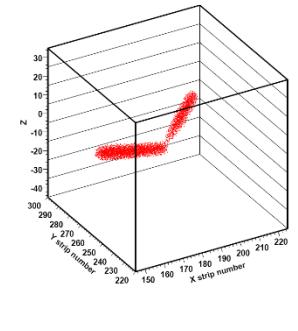
45^{Fe}: first direct observation (GANIL 2006)

54^{Zn}: few events (GANIL 2008)

▷ Warsaw Optical TPC

45^{Fe}: angular distribution (NSCL 2009)

48^{Ni}: few events (NSCL 2011)



K. Miernik et al., PRL 2009

► correlation studies: tracking experiments

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(3-body model) – angle & energy → emission process

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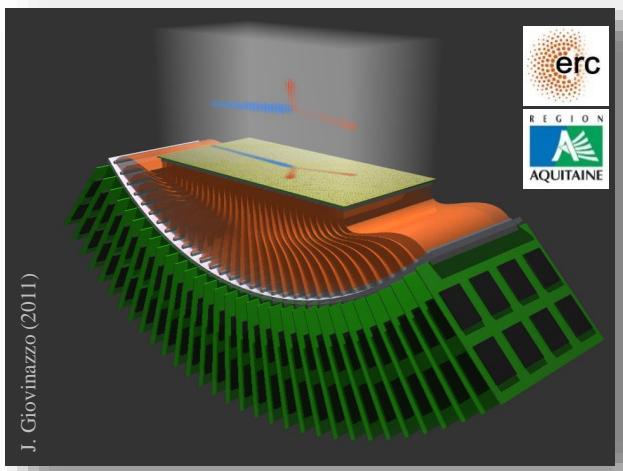
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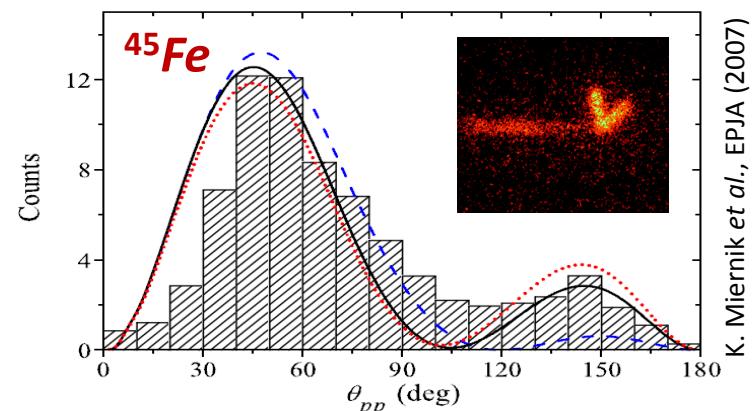
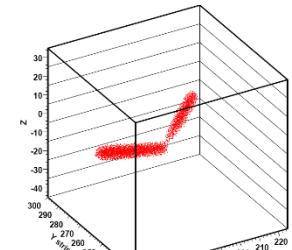
► new device: ACTAR TPC

designed for **RIKEN** & **FAIR** energies

accepted experiments (2018-2019 ?)

▷ **$^{48}\text{Ni}/^{54}\text{Zn}$ @ GANIL/LISE**

▷ **^{67}Kr @ RIKEN/BigRIPS**

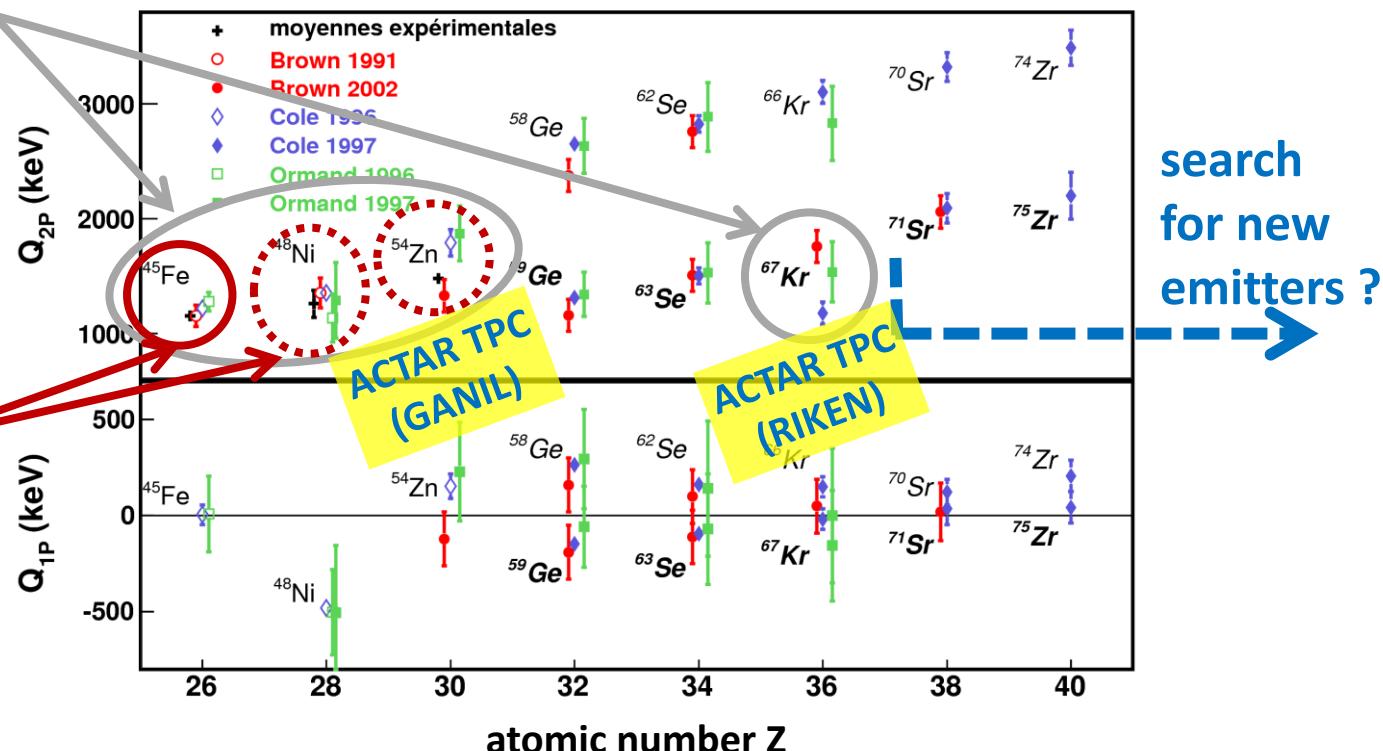


K. Miernik et al., EPJA (2007)

► experimental status

► known cases

tracking experiments



► theoretical comparison

mixing structure model (amplitudes) and 3-body dynamics (decay width)

▷ good agreement for ^{45}Fe and ^{54}Zn

▷ disagreement for ^{67}Kr

deformation region ? emission process (direct / sequential decay) ?

► FAIR / Super-FRS: the ideal facility for 2P radioactivity ?

► current facilities – limited possibilities

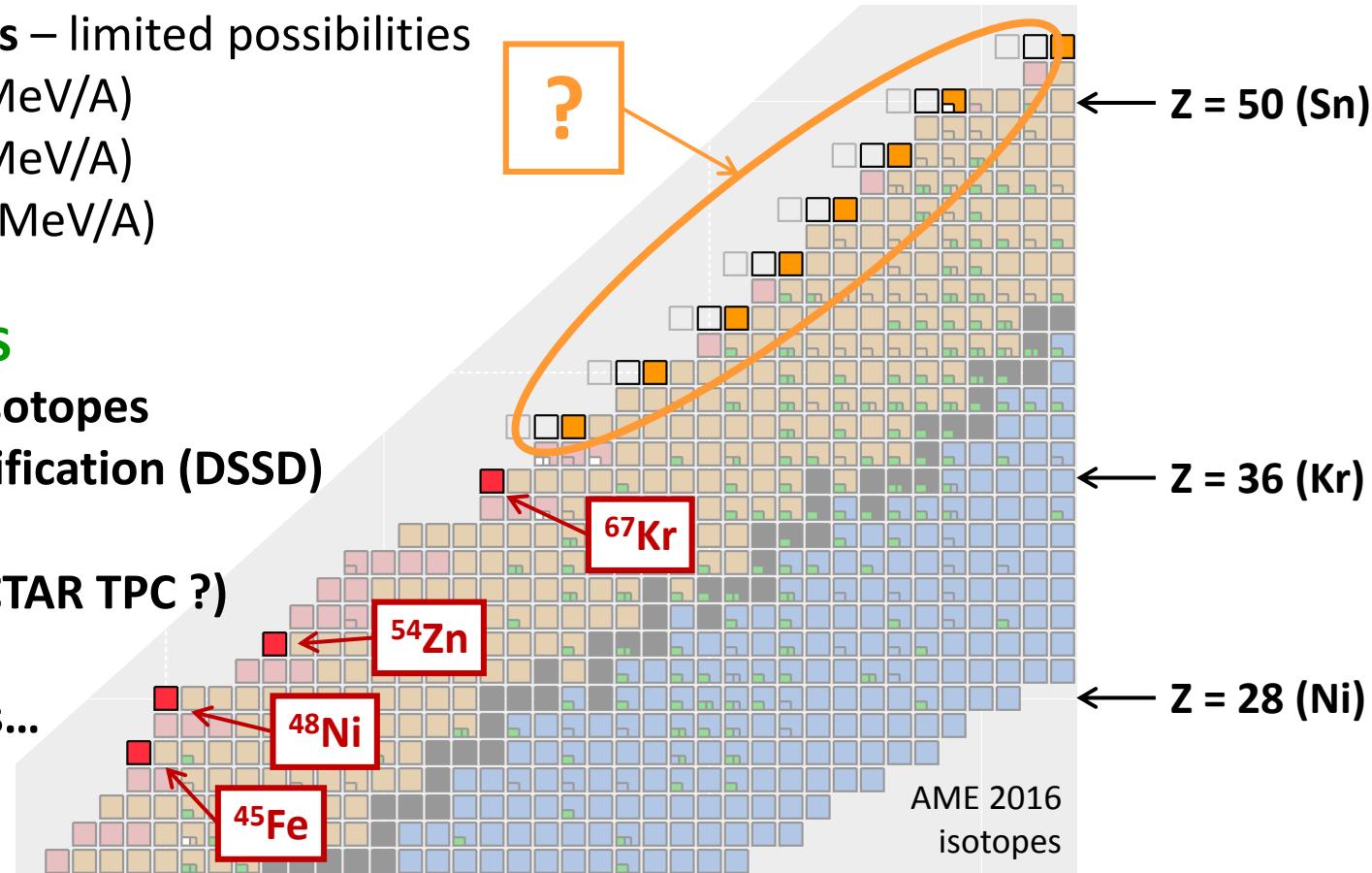
- ▷ GANIL (95 MeV/A)
- ▷ NSCL (160 MeV/A)
- ▷ RIKEN (350 MeV/A)

► FRS / Super-FRS

- ▷ search for isotopes
- decay identification (DSSD)
→ DESPEC
- ▷ tracking (ACTAR TPC ?)

depends on beams...

availability ?
intensities ?



► FAIR / Super-FRS: the ideal facility for 2P radioactivity ?

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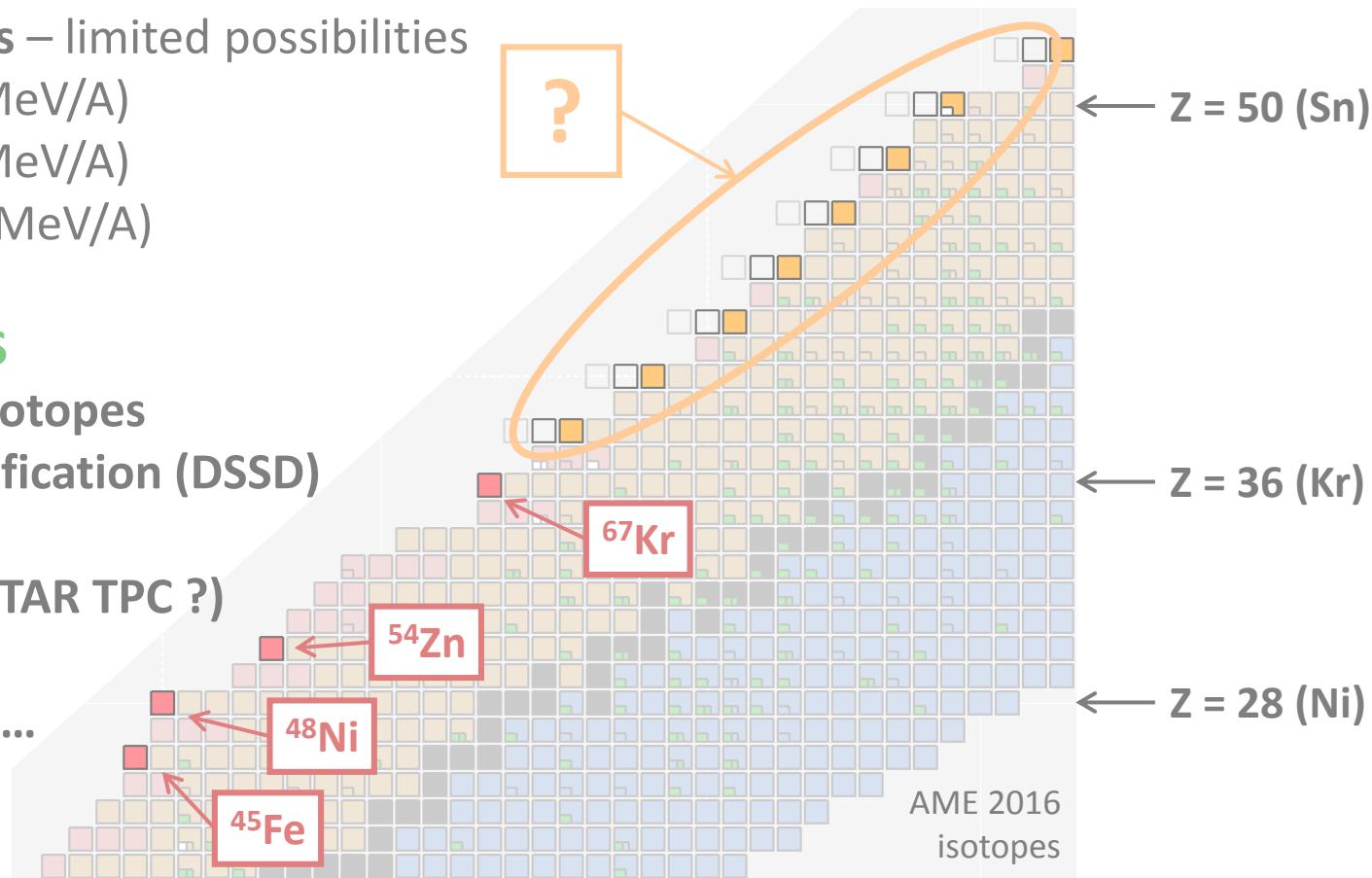
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depends on beams...

availability ?
intensities ?



► search for 2-neutron radioactivity (ex. ^{31}F) ?

centrifugal barrier → ground state with large angular momentum

► summary of main experimental results

1996	^{45}Fe observation	GSI	PRL 77 , B. Blank <i>et al.</i>
2000	^{48}Ni observation	GANIL	PRL 84 , B. Blank <i>et al.</i>
2002	2P radioactivity (indirect) of ^{45}Fe	GANIL	PRL 89 , J. Giovinazzo <i>et al.</i>
2002	2P radioactivity (indirect) of ^{45}Fe	GSI	EPJA 14 , M. Pfützner <i>et al.</i>
2005	observation and 2P (indirect) of ^{54}Zn	GANIL	PRL 94 , B. Blank <i>et al.</i>
2007	direct obs. of ^{45}Fe 2P decay	GANIL	PRL 99 , J. Giovinazzo <i>et al.</i>
2007	<i>angular correl.</i> in ^{45}Fe 2P decay	NSCL	PRL 99 , K. Miernik <i>et al.</i>
2011	direct obs. of ^{54}Zn 2P decay	GANIL	PRL 107 , P. Ascher <i>et al.</i>
2011	<i>direct obs.</i> of ^{48}Ni 2P decay	NSCL	PRC 83 , M. Pomorski <i>et al.</i>
2016	^{67}Kr observation	RIKEN	PRC 93 , B. Blank <i>et al.</i>
2016	2P radioactivity (indirect) of ^{67}Kr	RIKEN	PRL 117 , T. Goigoux <i>et al.</i>

thank you...

► FAIR / Super-FRS: the ideal facility for 2P radioactivity ?

► current facilities – limited possibilities

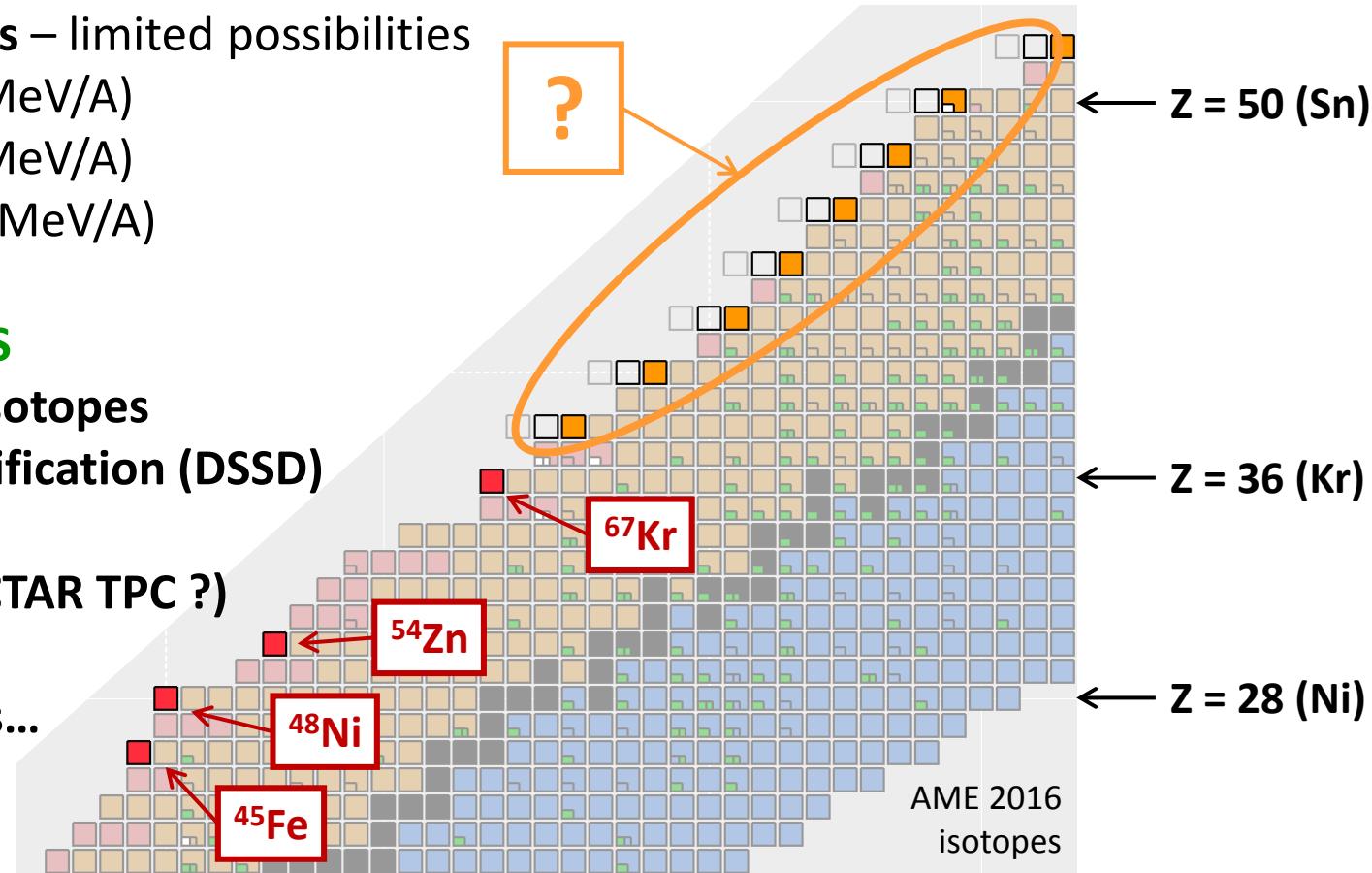
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- ▷ search for isotopes
- decay identification (DSSD)
→ DESPEC
- ▷ tracking (ACTAR TPC ?)

depends on beams...

availability ?
intensities ?



thank you...

^{45}Fe decay: first experiment (GANIL)

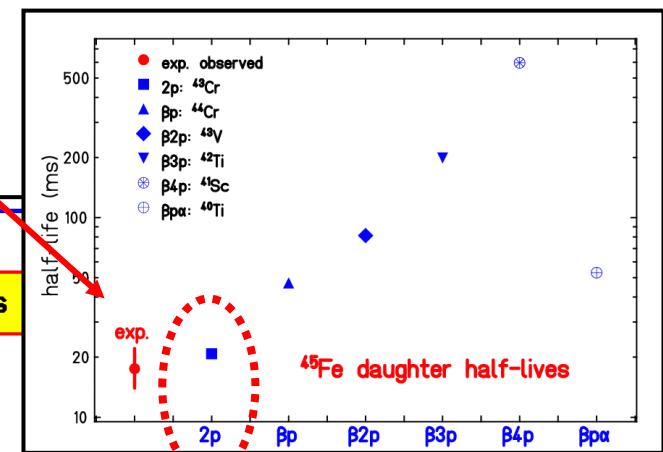
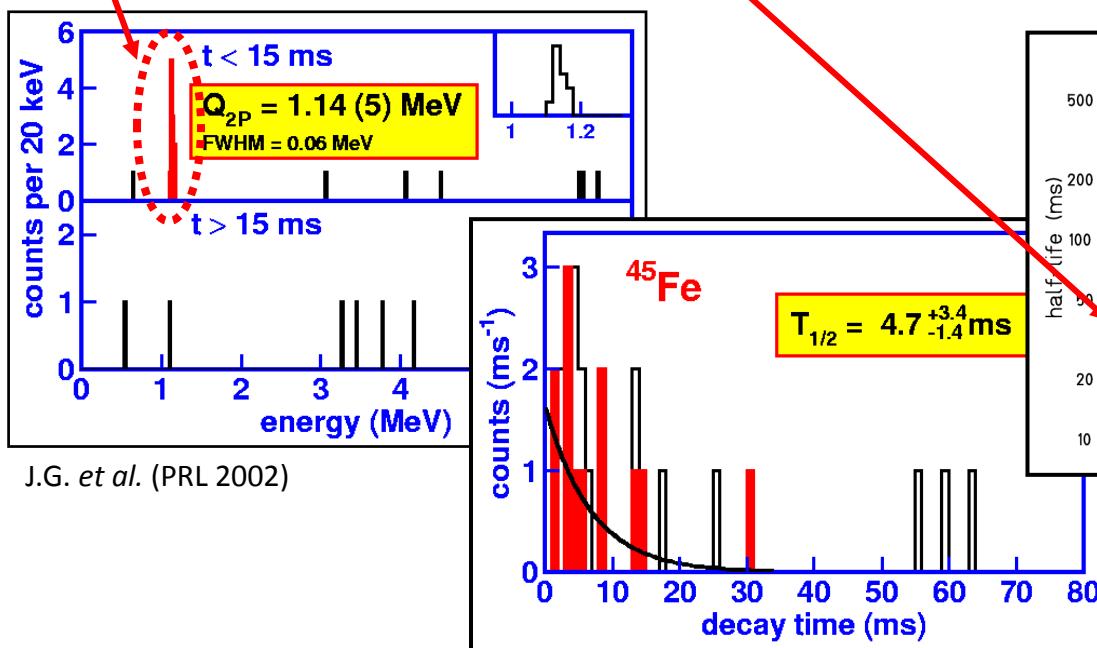
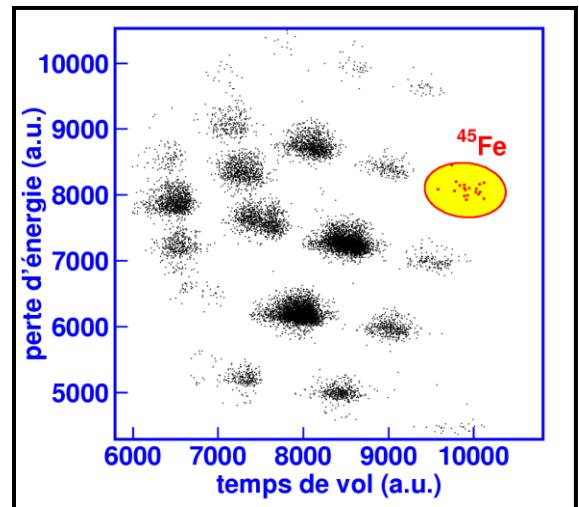
2-proton transition

experimental information: $Q_{2\text{p}}$, $T_{1/2}$

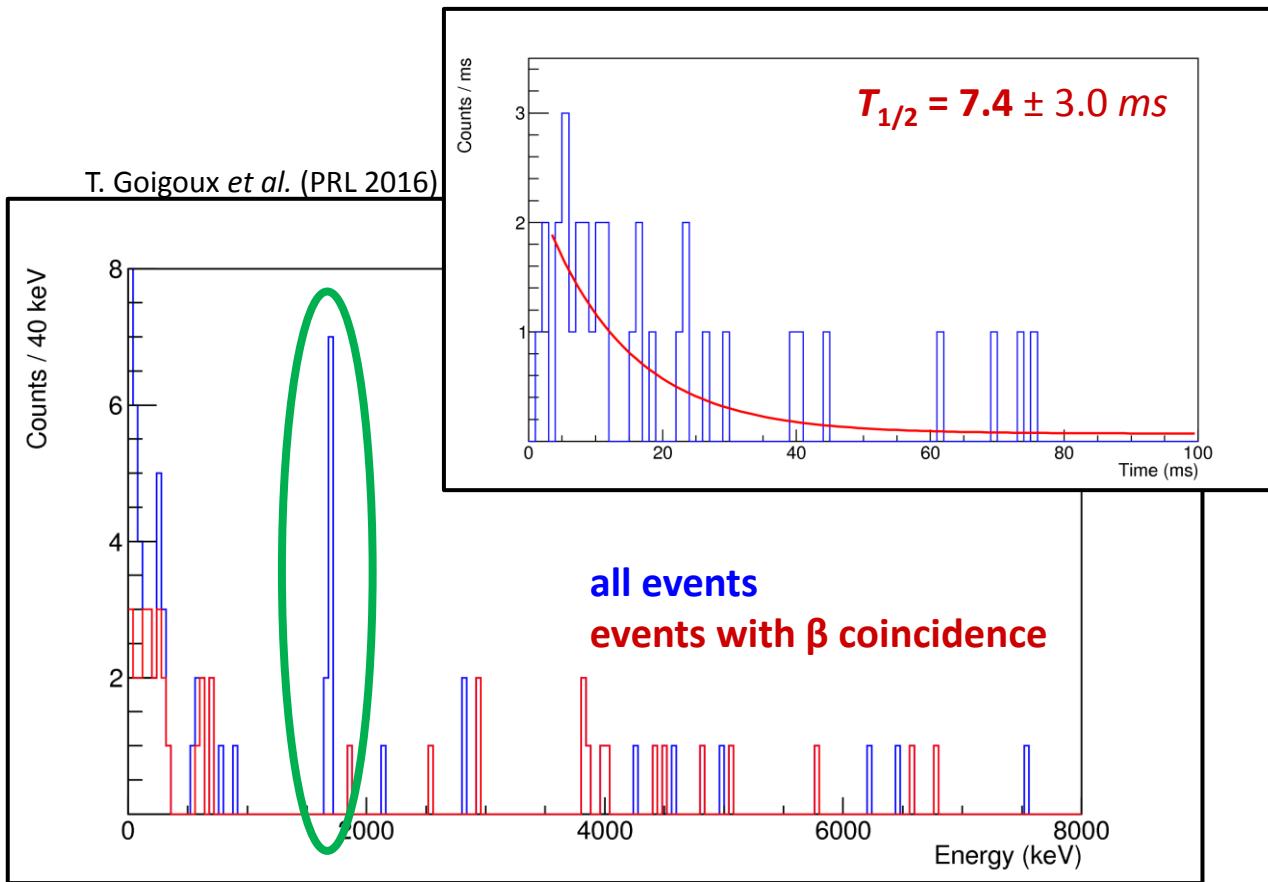
- no β coincidence (>99% C.L.)
- no ΔE_β pile-up (peak 30% narrower than bp)
- daughter decay half-life : ^{43}Cr

identification matrix

→ 22 events for ^{45}Fe



^{67}Kr decay (RIKEN)



observed peak: 9 events

$$Q_{2\text{P}} = 1.69 \pm 0.02 \text{ MeV}$$

no beta coincidence

$$\varepsilon_\beta = 67 \%$$

prob. to miss all $\approx 5 \times 10^{-6}$

no annihilation 511 keV

$$\varepsilon_\gamma \approx 8 \%$$

prob. to miss all $\approx 45 \%$

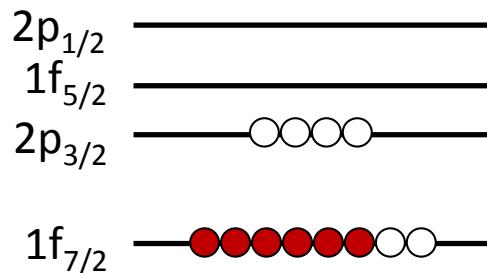
$$Q_{2\text{P}} = 1.69 \pm 0.02 \text{ MeV}$$

$$T_{1/2} = 7.4 \pm 3.0 \text{ ms}$$

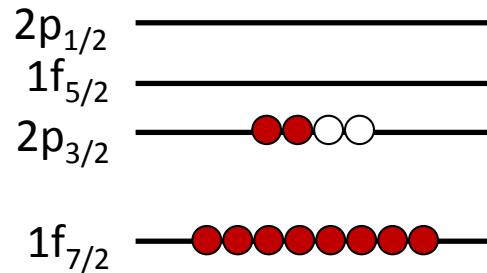
$$BR_{2\text{P}} = 37 \pm 14 \%$$

probing structure beyond the drip-line

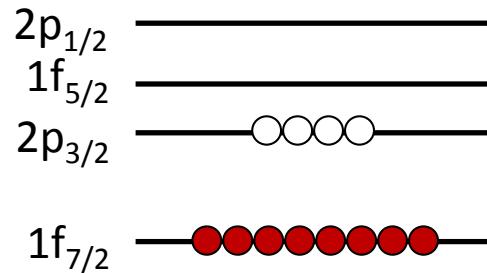
^{45}Fe : 26 protons



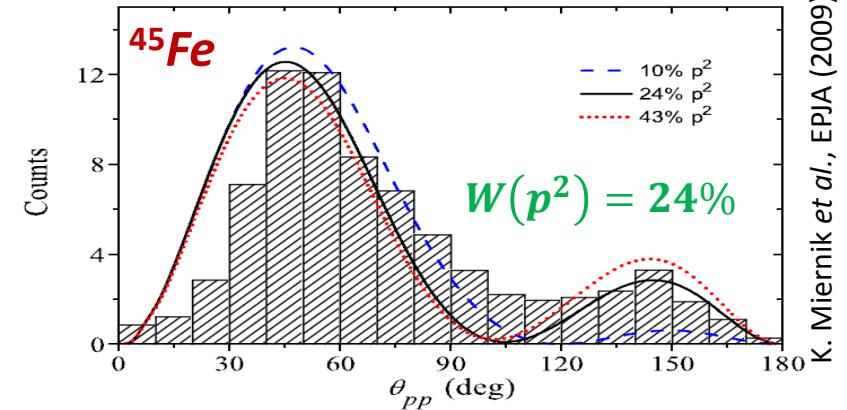
^{54}Zn : 30 protons



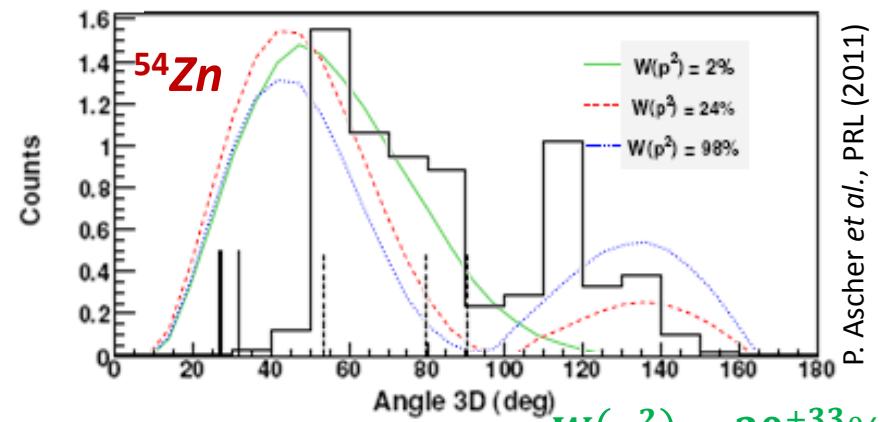
^{48}Ni : 28 protons



proton-proton angular distribution → orbitals configuration



K. Miernik et al., EPJA (2009)



P. Ascher et al., PRL (2011)

$^{48}\text{Ni} ??$

doubly magic → pure configuration ?

mixing structure and dynamics: half-lives

L.V. Grigorenko: good dynamics

half-lives:

$T_{1/2}$ for pure (s^2 ,) p^2 and f^2 config.

B.A. Brown: good structure

2-proton amplitudes:

for pure (s^2 ,) p^2 and f^2 config

“Shell model corrected half-lives”

$$A = A(f^2) + A(p^2) \longrightarrow T_{1/2}(2P)$$

calculation

experiment(s)

^{45}Fe 2.7 ms $3,76 \pm 0,26\text{ ms}$ **OK**

^{54}Zn 1.6 ms $1.98^{+0.73}_{-0.41}\text{ ms}$ **OK**

^{67}Kr 660 ms $21 \pm 12\text{ ms}$ **!?**

^{67}Kr correlation pattern

On the structure side: region of **deformation**

Ongoing work by L.V. Grigorenko *et al.* (revised calculation)

- semi-analytical R-matrix direct decay model
- 3-body model

→ consistent results

(1) pure $(\mathbf{p}_{3/2})^2$ configuration → compatible with exp.
but expected only 18% $(\mathbf{p}_{3/2})^2$ config. from shell model

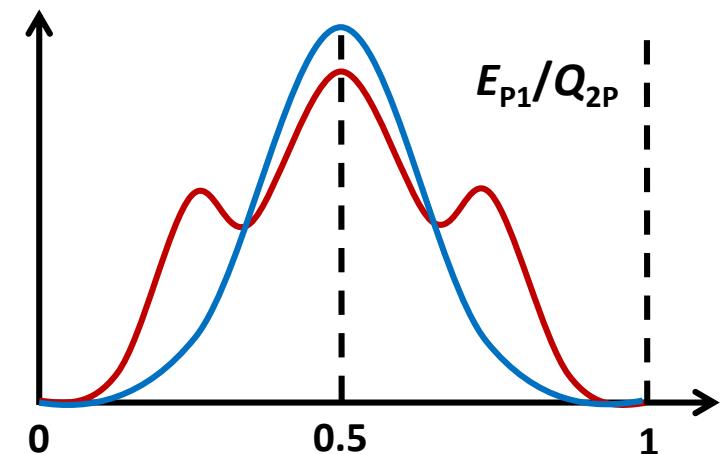
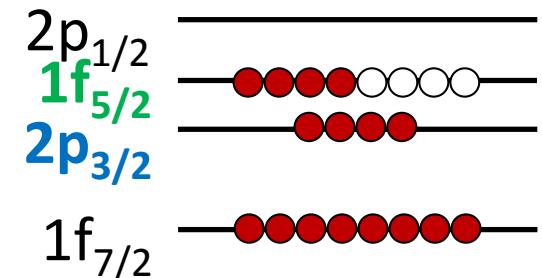
(2) possible interpretation

- possible transition from **2P** to **sequential** decay
- depends on the resonance energy (intermediate state)
- based on \mathbf{S}_P ($-400 < S_P < 200 \text{ keV}$) and \mathbf{S}_{2P} analysis

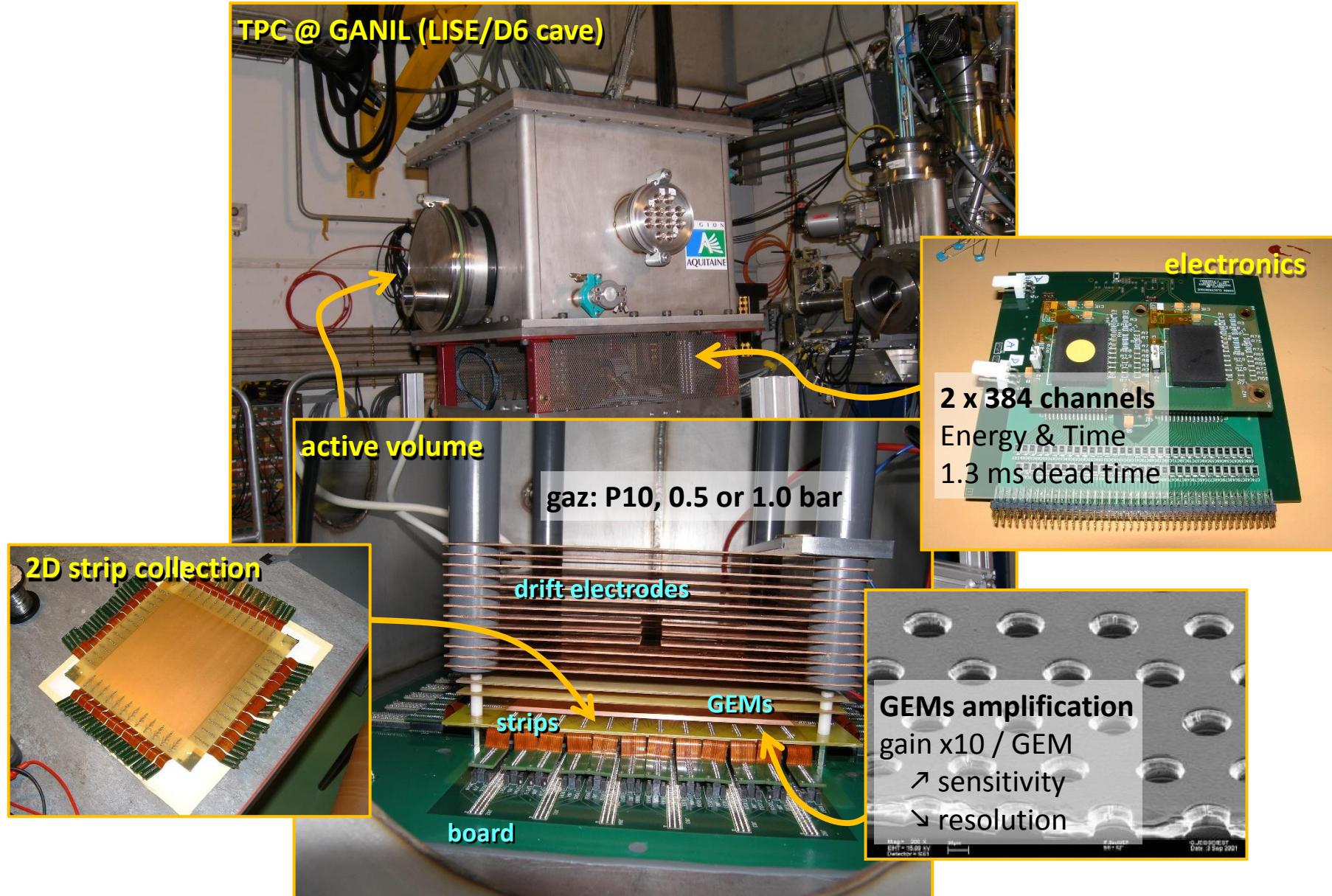
→ **proton-proton correlations**

- no indication available concerning angular correlations
- different **energy sharing** distribution

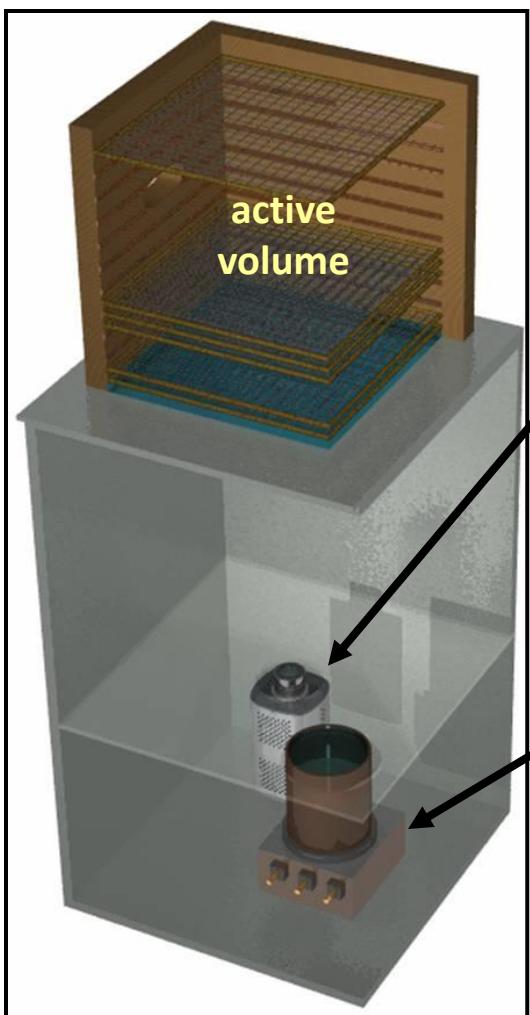
→ **clarify the decay process !!!**



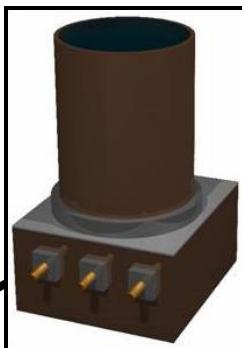
CENBG TPC layout



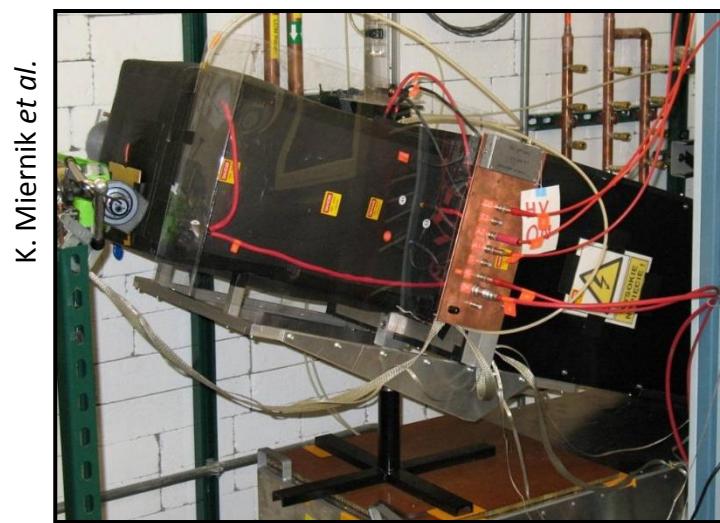
optical TPC from Warsaw team



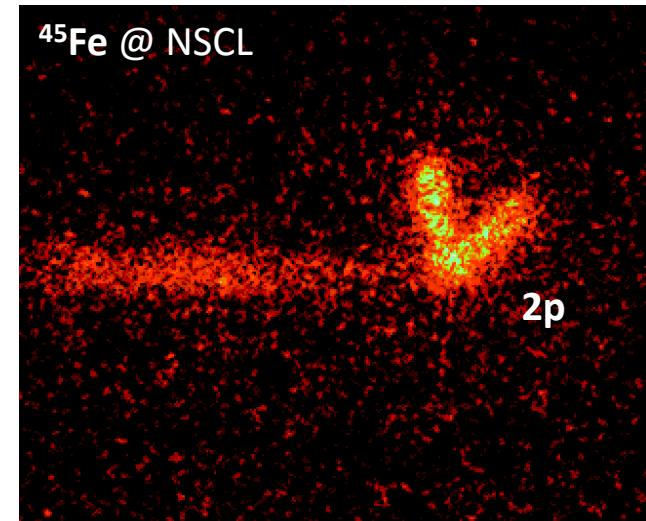
CCD camera
cumulated light



Photomultiplier
with sampling ADC
→ **time** distribution
of signal



K. Miernik *et al.*



M. Pfützner, K. Miernik, et al., 2007

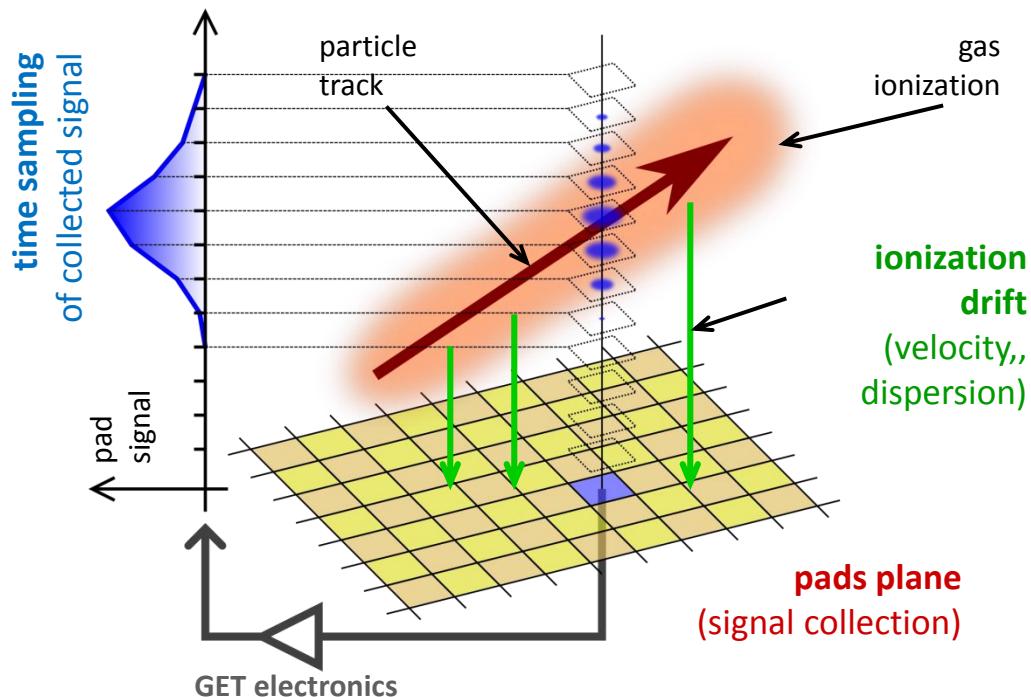
ACTAR TPC principle: full 3D + energy

pads plane
(signal collection)
2D digitization

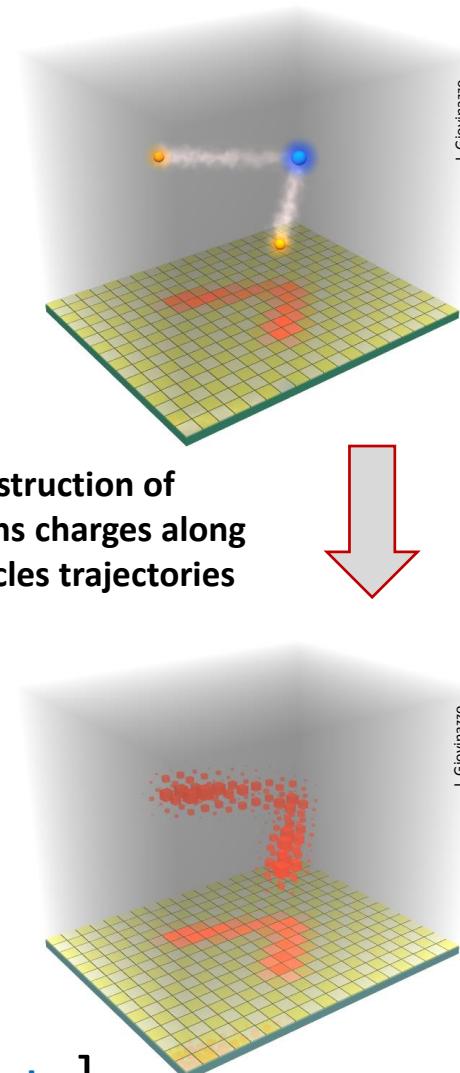
TPC principle
 $z \Leftrightarrow t$

time sampling
of signal
3D digitization

$$DE(x,y,z) \iff DE[x_i, y_j](z) \iff DE[x_i, y_j](t) \iff DE[x_i, y_j, t_k]$$



3D reconstruction of ionizations charges along the particles trajectories

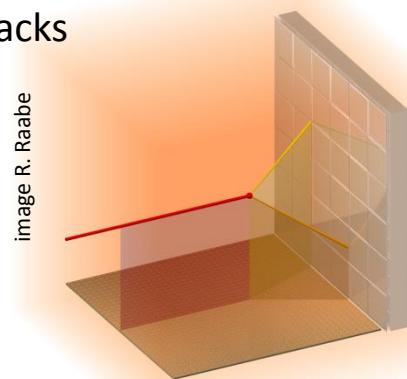


$DE[16384 \text{ pads} \times 512 \text{ time samples}]$

1 development, 2 detectors

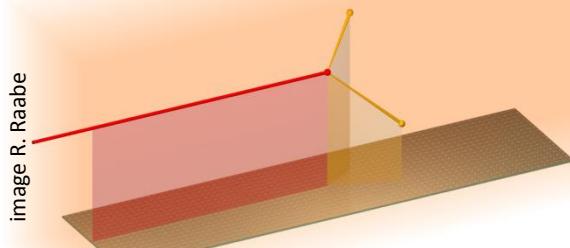
“reaction” chamber

128x128 pads collection plane
large transverse tracks



“decay” chamber

256x64 pads collection plane
short transverse tracks, larger implantation depth



shared design and technology

16384 pads, $2 \times 2 \text{ mm}^2$
2 geometries

→ main funding: ERC
(J.F. Grinyer, GANIL)



→ decay chamber: Region
pad plane R&D
(J. Giovinazzo, CENBG)



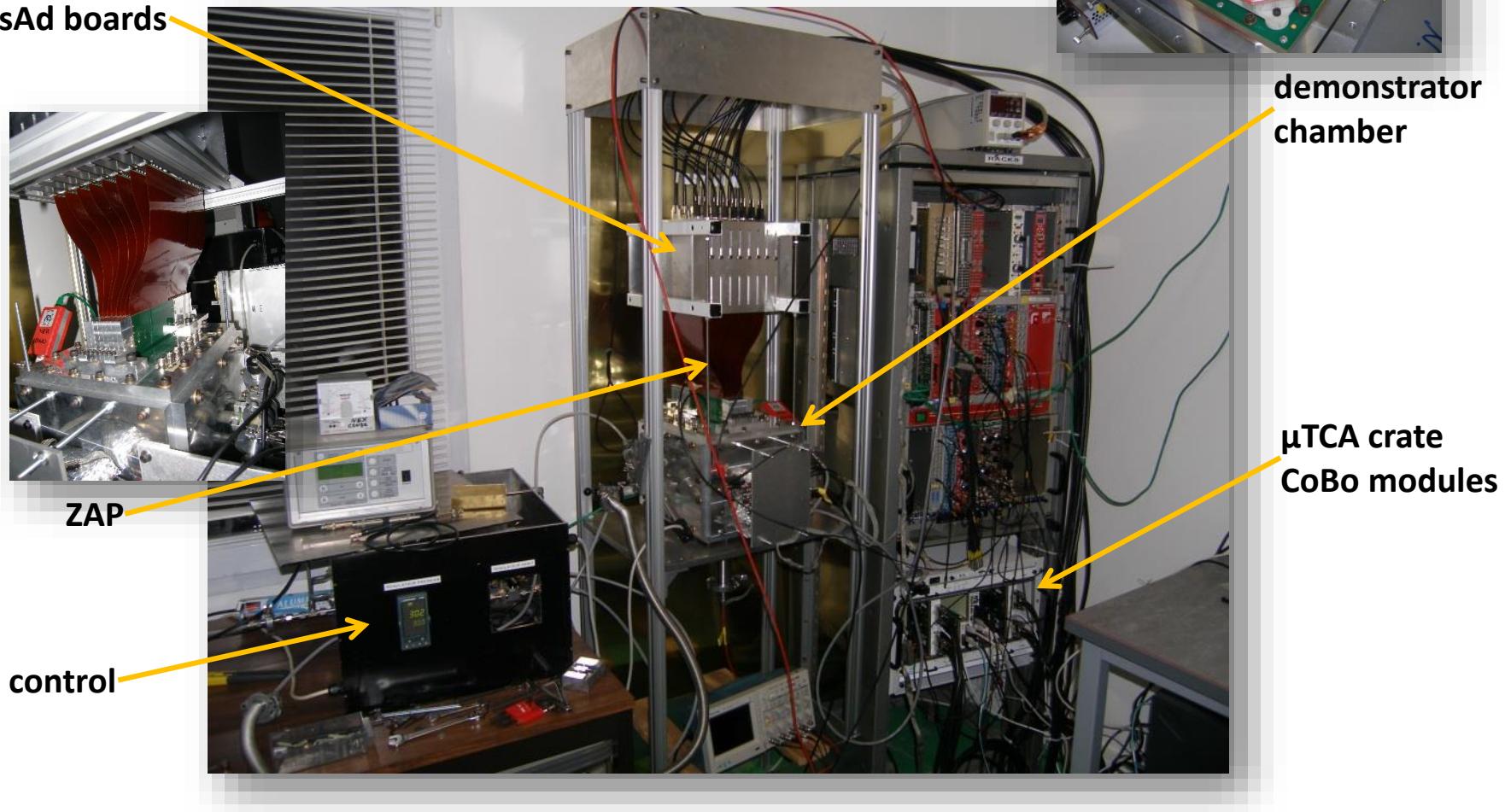
GET electronics

technical solution
for channels readout

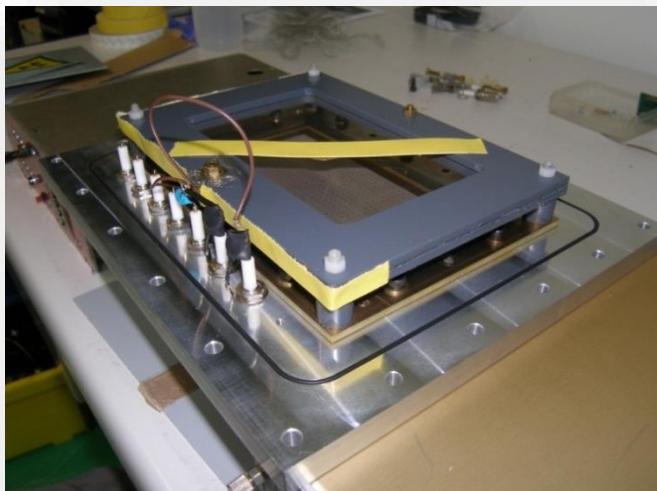


ACTAR TPC demonstrator (CENBG version)

full electronics (march 2016) → 2048 pads signal



^{55}Fe X-rays source tests



energy resolution (FWHM)
@ 6 keV: ~21 %

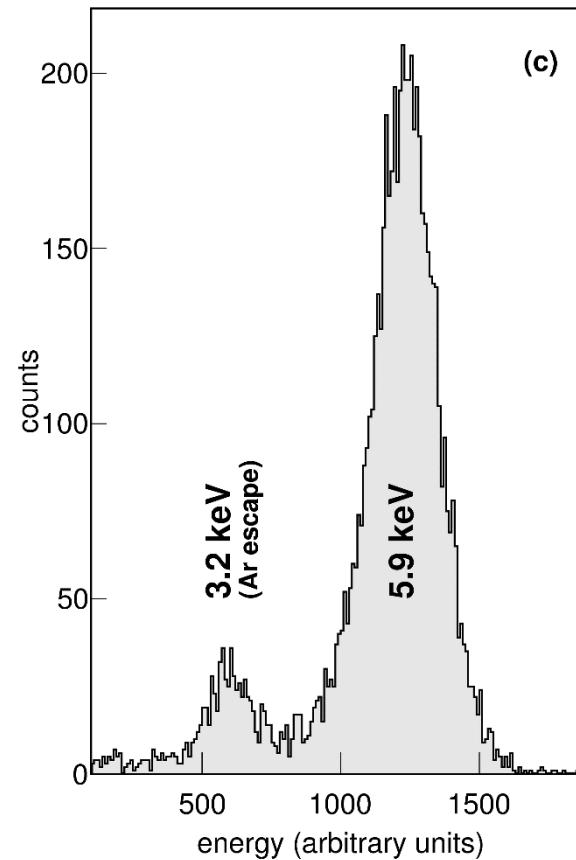
signal from *micromegas* mesh
or from pads

drift volume thickness: **2.5 cm**

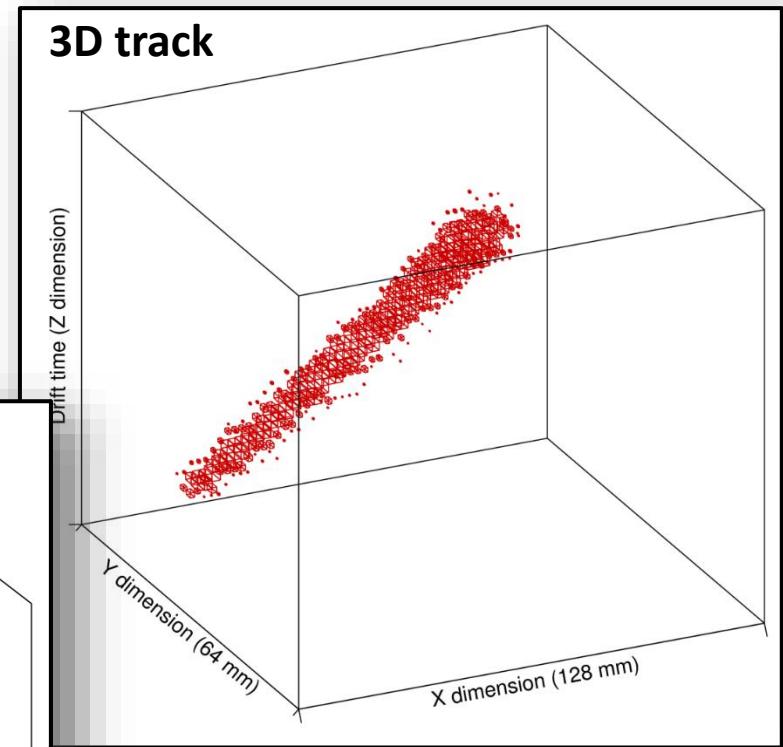
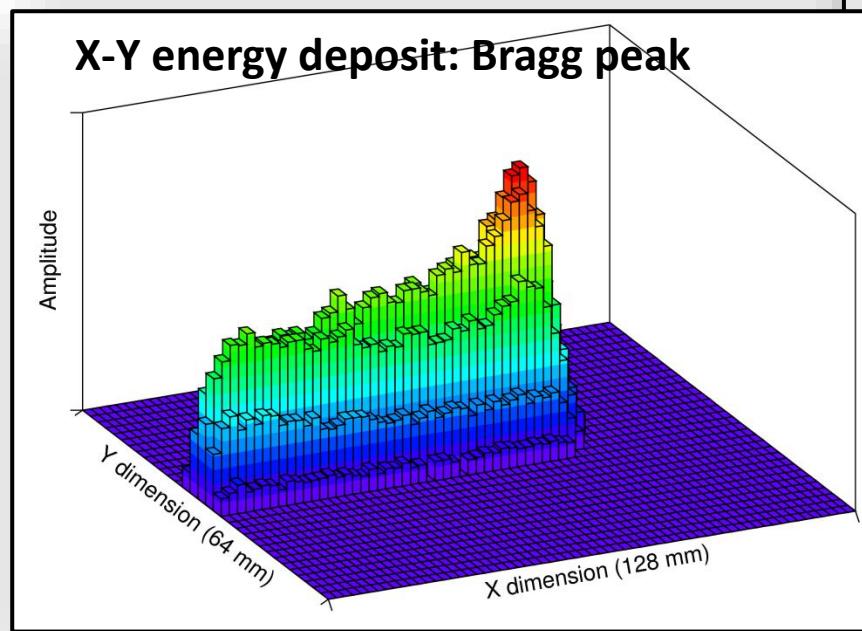
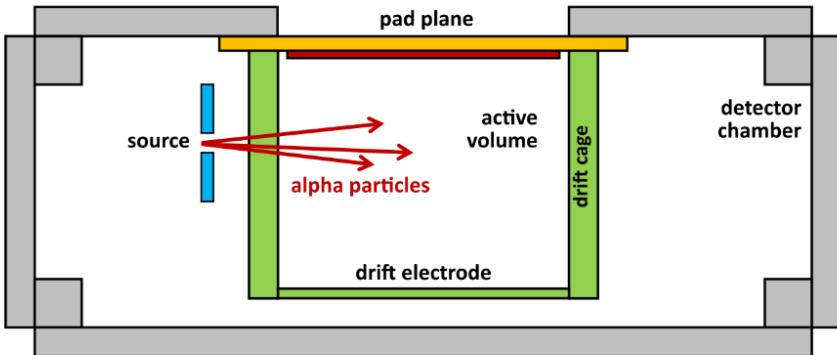
$HV_{mesh} = -570 \text{ V}$

$HV_{drift} = -1000 \text{ V}$

P10 gas (Ar-CH₄), 1 atm



alpha source tests



P10 gas ($\text{Ar}-\text{CH}_4$), 400 mbar

ACTAR TPC current status

pad plane: “CENBG” option selected

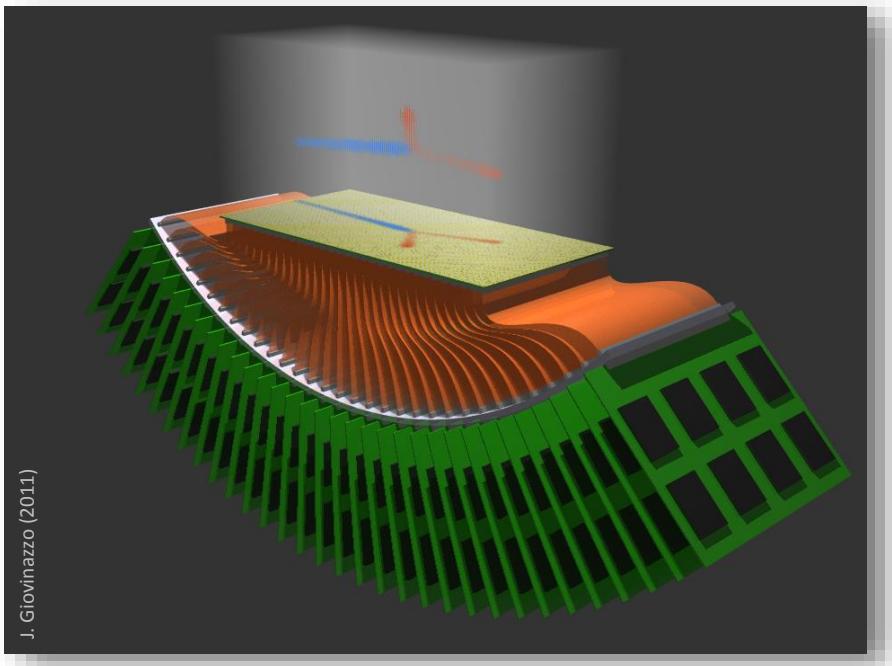
electronics: almost ready (few adjustments)

“reaction” detector

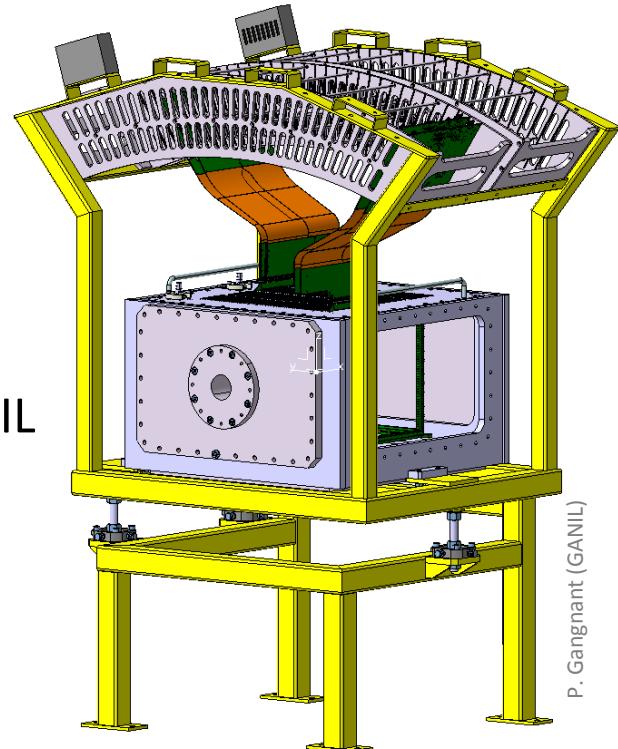
under construction at GANIL

→ ready mid 2017

→ first experiment 2018



J. Giovinazzo (2011)



P. Gangnani (GANIL)

“decay” detector

final design under study (CENBG)

→ ready mid 2017

→ exp.: GANIL 2018 / RIKEN 2018-2019